SOUTH CAROLINA.

Severner Chamberlain Serenaded in Charles-

Depression of Foreign Trade-

adopted in the last two wars namely: the estab-lishment of loan banks. The Government has not as yet shown much inelination to seed to the request. Serious distrate is anticipated among the industrial and working classes during the coming winter, and apprehension are also enter-tained of a crisis in financial circles. The same paper also says: "Roussian correspondents to Ger-man newspapers give distrately accounts of un-paralleled failure of this year's flavrest. Never-before, it is sweeted, has a failure been so general in Europe, both in geographical extent and com-prehensiveness with regard to crops affected. The entire cultivated zone is deprived of its expected harvest. All crops have suffered alike.

Important Arrest of a Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 .- John Cories has bee

arrested in this city, charged with negotiating forged Eric City water works bonds. He is said to

forged Eric City water works bonds. He is said to have been a participant in the wholesale scheme which lately was partially carried into effect in New York, to flood the country with spurious bonds of the New York Central Hailroad Com-pany, Western Union Telegraph Company and Buffalo and Eric Rallroad Company. The de-tectives have been looking for him for some time.

Railroad Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 .- Arrangements have

been perfected and will go into operation some time in the early spring by which throughours are to be run via the Pennsylvania, the New

York and New Haven and New York and New York and New England railroads between Washington city and Beston. The cars will be run en a hoat constructed for that purpose, and carried across the Hudson and along the East river between Jersey City and Harlem river at Morrisians.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A man named McGrath, said to be connected with the gang of

counterfeiters recently arrested in New York

Three Fishermen Lost-

berne left Harrisville, on Lake Huron, on Tue

Supposed Fonl Play.

suspected foul play, and had the body resur-rected. The coroner's jury to-day returned

verdict that Joseph P. Tussing, the girl's lover was the cause of her death by means at presen unknown. Tussing has disappeared.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Now4 .- At a meeting of the Chan

ber of Commerce to-day a committee was appointed to ascertain the effect of the civil war in Cuba on the commerce of the United States. Hon, Carl Scaurz was elected an honorary member of the chamber.

Strike of the Coal Miners.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 4 .- Most of the coa

miners in Hacking Valley struck to-day for an

facrease of wages. They demand ten cents per ton in addition to the present rate. The demand will probably be refused by the operators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 .- A Gorman midwife named

Gerhantine Mayer has been arrested for commit-

MILYORD, PA., Nov. 4.—John Ritter, who mur-dered his two children at Hackettstown, N. J., and then attempted suicide, is slowly recovering.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 .- Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes died this morning at Cumberland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.-John Clark, who was to be hanged to-morrow, has been respited

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.-Half a million Govern ment gold was to-day awarded at 115 02 to 115.19, READING, PA., Nov. 4,-Mr. Ross, who visited

Court of Alabama Claims.

The second call of the calendar was resumed a

States; personal effects, an, as master of ship Onelda, destroyed by the Florida, April 24, 1863; submitted on testimony and oral argument of c cursed. No. 422, Elizabeth W. Lewis, executrix, vs. United States; for loss of merchandles on the

tramps, says the boy is not his.

d, Ps., to see a boy found in charge of

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ting malpractice on a young woman, who is dying.

adopted in the last two wars, namely: the estab

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.- The London Morning Pos

October 23 has a Berlin dispatch of the 224

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS DON CARLOS SLOWLY GAINING GROUN

CUBA SUFFERING SPAIN'S TYRANNY

TWO OF HER PATRIOTS EXECUTED

CUBANS ROBBED WANDIMURDERED

British Subjects Slain in Malagan Ter ritory-Russia's Attitude Towards the Herzegoviuians -- Russian Crops a Faiinre.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Gaining Ground. London, Nov. 4.—The Fost has a special telegram announcing that the Carlists have reoccupied Orduna, and that the arsenal at Reudsburg.

in Holatein, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Forty thousand rifles were destroyed. The total damage by the fire is estimated at CUBAN MATTERS.

MADRID, Nov.4.—The Epoca says it knows nothing of America's Cuban memorandum, and believes that the recent dispatches greatly exaggerate the affair. The Cronsid (ministerial organ) believes that American fillibusiors invented the news of the equipment of five frigates for Cuba, in order to create complications. A RUNOR CONTRADICTED.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—There is no foundation for he statement that Spain has ordered the equip-ment of five men-of-war for Cuban waters. CARLIST BATTERIES SILENT.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 4.—The Carlist batteries silent. General Trillo is concentrating his concentrating his concentrating his concentration who are besieging

GERMANY.

The Fugitive Slave Circular-LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Pall Mail Gazette's spe-cial telegram from Berlin says: Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster while residing in the Austrian portion of his diocese from exercising any Episcopal function touching the

The Pall Mall Genetic is nutherized to state that the Admiralty's funitive stave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued. THEATY OF COMMERCE.

BEELLY, Nov. 4.—Parliament has ratified the treaty of commerce with Costa Elec. Herr You Delbruck stated that the Government intends sending rapresentatives to Central America for the purpose of extending the treaty relations. TURKEY.

The Insurrection.

VIENNA, Nov. 4 .- The Neue Freie Presse says the Hersegovinian insurgents have recently received one thousand breech-loading rifles from Mentenegro. The 'waywodes," military commanders of Bosniu and Herzegovina, have conwoked an assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a national government.

BUSSIA'S ATTITUDE. LONDON, NOV. 4 — The Pall Mell Cazette's Ber-lin special says it is affirmed that Russia is not desirous of acting independently in the Herroga-vinian matter. The three Powers continue in complete harmony.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Cardinal. LONDON, Nov. 4-Cardinal McCloskey embarks for New York on the 14th Instant.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 5:20 a. m.—The Times says it is understood that a majority of the members of the North American boundary commission will be selected to accompany the new commission which will shortly be sent to settle the boundary of Alaska.

The Electoral Bill-Pauls. Nov. 4 .- One of the first acts of the As

sembly to-day was the unanimous adoption of M. Buffet's motion to discuss the electoral bill on Monday next. The motion to raise the state of seige will be discussed between the second and third readings of the electoral bill.

VERSAULES, Nov. 4 .- The Assembly meets to

ORIENTAL NEWS.

British Subjects Massacred in Malagan Territory. PENANG, Nov. 3 .- A British resident of Perak have gone there to punish the guilty parties.

CUBA. Execution of Two Patriots-A New Method for Squeezing Gold from the Cubans-The Latest Field Movements-Threatened Danger to the

Tebacco Crop.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The Municipal Council of this city have at last settled to their own satisfaction, if not to that of the public, the mode in which the funds for the purchase of horses for the cavairy regiment sent from Spain are to be raised, and also by what name this exaction is to called, which point, it is said, was of almost equal importance, the Captain General having been requested by the supreme Government to get all the money together he can, but to avoid the words "extraordinary taxes," as they are found liable to "malicious interpretations."

THE NEW TITLE FOUND the Havanese are called upon to pay on the presentation of the receipts, and in gold, for its equivalent at the arbitrary rate of 110 per cent. premium.) 16 per cent. premium on their respective annual municipal taxes. The object of the contribution being officially declared to be "a sacred one," it is hoped that the public will hasten to pay.

The troops that are being sent to the Villas have not wet had an opportunity of showing their

have not yet had an opportunity of showing their quality, the roads being well nigh Impassable, quality, the roads being well inga impassible, and the robels apparently preparing themselves in the forest for the coming struggle. Meanwhile the Government organs are writing up "to order," and doing what they can "to fire the Spanish heart," and to persuade the Cubans that resistance is unavailing, as they are outnumbered by the Spaniards, betrayed by their ewn men, and abandoned by the outside world.

abandoned by the outside world.

THE PATRIOTS HAVE LOST TWO PERSONS
of some importance lately—Don Ygnacio Mora,
Secretary of the Cuban House of Representatives,
and Don Rafael Arce, one of the principal agents
of the influencest in Puerto Principe. Don Ygnacio Mora's death was announced under the neading of "Important." The chief of the column in
operations, D. Emilo Maren, has Informed the
Governor, Brigaddier Ampudia, that he will continue his operations for some days longer than
was originally ordered by his Excellency; that so
yar his column had only two wounded, and that he
had captured thirteen frearms, killed thirteen
men and obtained some horses. The Cubans
killed with Don Ygnacio Mora were Capt. Agaptio Naranjo, Licat. Magin Rico, and eleven soldiers and private persons.

at Puerto Principe at 5:45 p. m., en the 14th instant, with the usual accompaniments of marshaling of troops, preclamations, &c. As Ampudia has thus had an opportunity of shooting somebody, he has at once become popular with a certain class of Spaniards, and these talk of him as they used to do of Portilla and of Burriel.

The police and the volunteers of Hegia, Gunnabacoa, and several of the adjoining towns have been engaged lately in a regular campaign against the renowned bandst Carlos Garcia and his band. The volunteers were called out of their beds, the by oce, at a little belove la. m., no busic being sounded, and marched off to eccupy the neighboring hills and cross-roads, while numerous groups of cavalry from Harana passed through Jesus del Monte and in combination with other forces soured the country in all directions. When one of these squadrons were returning, it seems they came a ross the object of pursuit, AND BOTH WERE EXECUTED

who were attacked immediately near Arroyo Navanjo and dispersed, losing their horses and arms. Carles Garcia being wounded in the leg. Nevertheless all escaped.

The news from the eastern part of the island is not of much inferest this week so far, but at Holguin and Puerto Padre preparations are said to be making for an active campaign, and the telegraphic communications are to be re-established by carrying the lines along the coast, where it is hoped they can be better defended from the attacks of the insurgent raiders, who have hitherto frustrated all attempts to keep the lines in working order in that district.

From the western part of the island the only recent news has been of the appearance of WITH SEVENTEEN OF HIS MEN,

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS of a new species, in immense numbers, on the banks of the Rio Huodo, which it is feared may do fatal injury to the tobacoo fields, upon which the army of destroyers are said to be marching. They leave the fields of Parsias grass black and bare, as though soorohed by a sharp frost, and bitter are the lamentations of the people whose lands are thus memosed.

There is nothing in the papers giving any par-ticulars of the

ARRESTS BEING NIGHTLY MADE all through the country, but the number of involuntary visitors arriving in the Isle of Pines is large already, and is likely, from what I am told, to be doubled or trobled before a fortnightelapses. These arrorts are apparently due to many different causes, and affect different classes of society. Some are, no doubt, for police offenses, and for very sufficient causes, but others appear to be purely political, and to have no sufficient cause. The General has made up his mind that it is necessary for his reputation that something should be done, and his friends declare that if others only do their duty, he will triumph slike over the military and political difficulties before him, provided Senor Rubi can remedy the financial dead-lock which appears impending.

The Recent Political Revolution.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
"O wad rome power the giftle gic us,
To see oursel's as others see us."

The following from a special of Wednesday last to the Baltimore Sun has considerable significance in connection with the action of cartain Republi can leaders of Mississippi in securing Republican defeat and a surrender of one of the cardinal prin

defeatand a surrender of one of the cardinal principles of our great party, vis: that principles, not men, ought to prevail on all occasions:

"There are no new United States Sensfors to be elected in New York, Pennsyivanis or Massachusetts this winter. But the Democratic victory in Mississippi gives that party two or three more members of the House, and the Democratic Legislature which has been secured will give them a United States Sensfor. In the present condition of parties in the Senate this is a very valuable gain, and it strengthens very much the prospect of an Opposition majority in hint body after March, 1874, at which time the new President, whoever he may be, will come in."

During the heat of the campaign I read with interest the calm words of Fred. Douglas and other correspondents of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in reply to the special pleading of ex-Sen-

other correspondents of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in reply to the special pleading of ex. Senator Pease and those who opposed the military support of Governor Ames. The Clinton massacre was sustained by non-action. Free speech and a free ballot in Mississippi were sacrificed by a combination of Democrats and professed Republican administration of the State to overthrow the Republican majority there by systematic intimidation.

Despite the warnings of unanswerable argument, the seifish pleas of one set of interested and ambitious gentlemen, in opposition to another similarly ambitious set, who happened to represent the principles of free republicanism and the sacred rights of an oppressed people, the former prevailed with the powers that be. A compromise was effected with a highway robber—not of money, indeed, but of that which is far more preclous than money—the constitutional and insilenable rights of the American citizen to peaceably assemble and to exercise lawful suffrage at an important election. That robber, with the weapons of a murderer in his hands, yet red with the innecent blood of his vectime, stipulated practically with Federal authority that, if no further efforts should be made to oppose his bloody rule, and no force should be applied in defense of his bleeding victima, he would quietly elect his own candidates and perpetuate a forcible overthrow of the popular will for the future in peace and quiet. The result is before us. The colored vote was as effectually overawed and suppressed last Tuesday in Mississippi sult was in Baltimore, Md.

Without any sympathy for the ambitious designs of Governor Ames, or those of any other cique, it is a sad subject of regret to any one looking on the scene from a distance, and from a different course on the part of high officials might have averted so shameful a denouguest. At least, they might have honorably met and resisted the crime, by giving the weight of their moral support to the cause of fusics and free Republicanism, and thus prevented and ignoble surren

INTERVIEW WITH HUSSEIN PACHA. The Herzegovinian Insurrection and Its Canses.

The New York Herald's Ragues correspondent, in treating upon affairs in Herzegovinia, says:
After due deliberation the Greek doctor, who
acted as interpreter, ventured to speak: "Your Excellence," he said, "these are gentlemen from Ragnes, one of whom is a journalist from Amer-lea." At this the Pacha slightly inclined his head and motioned to an attendant, who brought cigarettes and a coal with which to light them. We were then invited to converse, and, presenting letters from the Turkish Consul at Ragusa, tall asleep, by an intense indifference for all mundane considerations in the dreamy manner in he Consul's letters upside down for a short time, as if meditating whether or not be should read them. He speaks no language but his own, so that the interview was conducted entirely through the interpreter in French and Turkish. Husself Pacha opened the interview with the statement that the disaffection in the provinces was mainly due to the active intervention of foreign agents, Montenegrins and Servians, who kept the flame of revolt alive a long time after the Christians native to the country would be glad to let it die out. He dismissed with lofty scorn, as do all the Orientals of his class, the charges that the Turkish administration is corrupt and does not give justice to the Christians. He asserted that the Turkish Government had desired to make concessions and had even paid certain blasses in the province not to engage in the insurrection, only to find that these people empleyed the money which they had received for that purpose exclusively to purchase arms with which to fight the Turkis. due to the active intervention of foreign agents.

only to find that those people employed the money which they had received for that purpose exclusively to purchase arms with which to fight the Tarks.

He accused the insurgents of the grossest cruelites, that they indulge in useless laughter, and that they broke all their promises. But he appeared to be utterly ignerant of the number of their forces, their disposition and the names of their leaders. When I spoke of Llubibratich the interpreter asked me what his position among the insurgents was, and seemed quite astonished when I told him be was their leader. The Pacha made no secret of the number of his forces; said that he had 2,000 men and was expecting reinforcements, and smiled contemptuously when we hinted that the insurgents might possibly attack Trebigne anew. While we were speaking on this subject two officers came in with the announcement that the insurgents had just bured two villages but a short distance from Trebigne.

The Pacha asserted that the Turks do not follow the barbarous custom of making no prisoners. We then asked him how many prisoners he had in Trebigne, whereupon he responded "nine." We draw cur own conclusions, fanoying that if but nine prisoners remained in his hands at the end of several weeks fighting his men must have been extremely illiberal in giving quarter. He seemed convinced that the consular mission, so far as any meditation was concerned, had come to anucht, and did not for a moment presume to doubt that the Ottoman government would succeed in putting all the itsurgents out of the way, He appeared, like all other Turks, to have a deeply rooted dislike to anything like European intervention in Turkith affairs and to be determined, if possible, to prevent it. He fanoled that the disturbances might last all winter, but had evidently persuaded himself that the insurgents were only the victims of foreign machination and would, soncer or inter, return to their homes. He did not know how deep and bitter were the resolutions taken by the opposing forces not te rest or sieep until

The correspondent then visited.

THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL,

who said that religious troubles were rare among the poorer inhabitants; that the only great tyranny vas that of the tyransical property-owners, who insisted on making the Christians do all their work, and on taking most of the fruits of that laber. Under a decent administration, he said, the Mussulman and the Christians, Catholic and Greek, in all the towns would have no trouble. Hundreds of harpies from the countries of Asiatic Turkey were now fattening upon the products of Christian labor and were engaged in treading the Christian ishor and were engaged in treading the Christian ishor and were engaged in treading the Christian ishor and were engaged in treading the Christians into the mire, and so the native Bussulman joined, more or less, in a tyranny which none except the richer landowners were really disposed in favor of. No Turk, however, tilts the land, he said: none of them join in an effort to develop the country. They only cat up whatever is produced and growl for more. The Consul fairly roared with laughter when I suggested that if all the lany fellows whom we had seen around Trebigne were inclined to work they could turn the plains now so poorly cuitivated into a smiling expanse of rich fields. These people are so ignorant that you cannot make them understand the necessity of thorough culture. The said. You must recollect that the Turks do not care for progress, but deride it and spit upen it, and that if the Christian should accumulate any wealth, or should surround his house with a line garden, he would probably be dragged before a neighboring court and hastinaded for some imaginary offense until he agreed to yield up everything. Some strong Government allone can prevent such tyrannies; some Government which administers exact and equal justice to sit classes, and punishes with great severity all corruption."

The Consul said that most of the charges made against the Torkish authorities by the insurgents were unhappily too true. He denied, how THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL-

in a few years the haplest creatures were com-pletely perverted.

In all the country round no school, no effort anywhere to raise the masses out of their pitiful degradation. There are hundreds of agas in this section of the Herzegovins who have never been as far as Hagusa. They know of nothing in the world beyond youder line of mountains. They are narrow, ignorant, dirry and simpld. None of them have any idea of a proper use of the wealth which they have accumulated. They stare at the idea of improvements, and scowl at the stranger who appears inclined to look into the treasures of their mountains.

a man in a street-car yesterday, as he squirted tobacco juice over the straw; "my father was too poor to give me an education." "But if I had been he," replied a lady, as she gathered up her skirts, "I'd have given you manners, or broken my neck trying it."

"Say !" said the city youth to the modest coun tryman, "got the hay-seed out o' your hair ye:""
"Wall," was the deliberate reply, "I jedge not from the way the calves run arter me." Some one who would seem to know says that

women are housewives in Germany, queens in England, ladies in France, captives in Italy, slaves in Spain and coquettes in America.

ELECTRICAL WHISPERS.

HE KILLS HIS LITTLE GIRL AND BOY COMMITS SUICIDE AND THEN

Further Returns of the Election Church Difficulty in Canada-Brooklyn Seeking the Cross-A Large Liquer Establis ment Burned.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

A Shooking Double Murder and Suicide-INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 4.—The Kokomo ribune has the following: David Robinson came to town yesterday and bought a new suit of clothes and a revolver, after which he went home, showed the purchases to his family and ate his supper. Robinson was in a good humor and ap-peared perfectly sane. He remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little Dan (his son) had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was lying in bed, and then turned and shot at his wife. Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house, and the oldest boy, eight years of age, started to follow, when his father shot him in the face, but the ball glanced off without hurting him badly.

The father then struck him on the back of the head with a chair, but the son succeeded in gatting out with his mother. Robinson then deliberately took a ranor, approached the bed in which lay his only daughter, seized and cut her throat from ear to ear. He followed this murder by taking the life of the son, whom he had first shot in bed, in the same manner, after which Robinson jumped on his horse and fied. His dead body was found this morning one mile north of Jackson station, on the Indianapolis, Peoria and Chicago railroad. It is supposed; he committed suicide. tempted to kill the child. He then drew his re-

WISCONSIN.

The Republican Ticket Elected. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—A private dispatch from Madison states that the Republicans there concede the election of the Democratic State ticket. indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, except perhaps Baltz for, terasurer and Graham for superintendent of public instruction, and a Republican majority in the Legislature. REPUBLICANS CLAIM THE STATE BY THREE

REPUBLICANS CLAIM THE STATE BY THREE THOUSAND.

CHICAGO, NOV. 4.—Special dispatches to the Journal, the Post and the Mail say returns received at Madison, Wisconsin, last night and this morning, have decidedly changed the complexies of the election in that State, and created considerable excitement. The Democrats claim their whole ticket has been elected, Taylor's majority being small and that of the other candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties, and will undoubtedly be very closs. The Republicans still claim Ludington's election by about 3,600. Further returns are awaited with much sanxiety.

axiety.

Miltwauner, Nov. 4.—The returns from the remote towns received to say are generally unfavorable to the Republicans. It will require the official canvase to determine the result absolutely. Ludingtor, the Republican candidate for Governor, is probably elected by about 1,000. The rest of the Republican tickets probably defeated. The complexion of the Legislature is in doubt.

Official Returns from Thirteen Counties. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The following returns are efficial: Schuylkill county, Pershing's majority, 1,338; Lycoming county, Pershing's maority, 1,158; Huntingdon county, Pershing's ma jority, 35; Mifilin county, Pershing's majority, 140; Dauphin county, Hartranft's majority, 1,870; the industrial classes that the Government has Northumberland county, Pershing's majority, 1,807; distress, to resort to the measure successfully Northumber and county, Pershing's majority, 576; Centre county, Pershing's majority, 1,405; Belsware county, Hartrault's majority, 1,605; Belsware county, Pershing's majority, 706; Bank's county, Pershing's majority, 706; Bank's county, Pershing's majority, 1,056.

EHE, Nov. 4.—Official returns from the entire county give Hartrant 0,600; Pershing, 4,744; Brown, Temperance, 120; Rawle, 0,800; Piolette, 4,644. Butterfield, Republican, for State Senate, has 1,277 majority.

DEMOCRATS AMAZED MILFORD, PA., NOV. 4.—The official vote for Governor in Pike county is: Pershing, 1,056; Hartranft, 454. For State Treasurer: Piolette, 1,059; Rawle, 422. The Democrate elect all their

(Special to the National Republican,) RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 4.—Returns from nearly all the State complete show a large gain for the Republicans and Independents. Tally from Her these counties. All the returns indicate a disse lution of the so-called Conservative party and ALFRED MORTON.

Chairman State Committee. KANSAS.

Election Returns, Showing Opposition Gains KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4 .- The Kansas City Time has returns from 76 of the 103 legislative dis straight Republicans and 37 Opposition—classes under the head of Democrats, Independents and

The State Blection.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- The Evening Journa The Senate will stand 22 Republicans to 1 Democrate; more than a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly foots up 72 Republicans and 56
Democrate; a Republican majority of 10.

We have special advices from almost every dis-

The Republicans Carry Everything. Sr. Paul, Nov. 4.—The latest estimates show that Pillsbury, Rep., for Governor, has about 10,000 msjority. The Legislature will be twothirds Republican. Pfaindar, Rep., for State Treasurer, ran considerably behind his tienet, but is elected by probably 5,000 majority.

Brooklyn Repentant. Your, Nov. 4 - Brooklyn Tabernacie, where the revival services are conducted by filled this morning. After singing and the usual requests for prayers had been read, Mr. Moody took for his text: "No good thing will the Lord took for his text: "No good thing will the Lord withhold from them that walk uprightly." It always seemed to him, he said, that people came nearer to God when there were but few gathered together, and he believed they were near to him this morning. He hoped they would walk upright, and, as was promised in the Scripture, nothing would be withheld from them by the Lord. Mr. Sankey than sang, and prayer was offered. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was present during services.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.-A meeting of the Tam-many General Committee to night was enthuslastic and numerously attended. John Kally was received with tumultuous applause. He made a speech, exonerating the organization from the fault of the reduction of the city gover from the fault of the reduction of the city govern-ment's laborers' wages, which led to the defeat of Tammany. He predicted a speedy return of the misguided workingmen to the party, and made a vigorous onslaught on the character of the prin-ciples of the anti-Tammany candidates, whom he said the people in their passion elected. The speeches were all of a hopeful character.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The superintendent of the direct United States cable in this city sends the direct United States cable in this city sends the following communication to the Associated Press: New Yors, Nov. 4. I have the pleasure of informing you that this company's cable was successfully repaired this morning. The Faraday reports the cable after fifteen months submorsion in absolutely as perfect a condition as when manufactured. The fracture which was found in seventy fathoms of water was such as would be caused either by an anchor or a graphel.

Church Troubles in Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—To day Judge Mackey caused a writ of injunction to issue preventing the board of managers of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from transferring it to the newly-formed Presbyterian Church of Canada. The writ is issued on petition of Rev. Gavin Lang and other fon-unionisis, who maintain that the fund, which amounts to over \$450,000, is the property of the Church of Scotland, and cannot go to the newly-formed church.

Contacting an Election. St. Louis, Nov. 4.-Henry Overstolk election last spring as mayor of this city. The matter will probably be taken up by the city council at its session next week.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY WAR.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Governor Chamberlain, who arrived here this morning, being his first visit to Charleston since his election, was serenaded tonight, and delivered an address to a large audience. He declared that he holds his office as a M'KEE AND MEGRUE UNDER BONDS public trust, and said : The only just basis for a itical party is a certain view of the manner in which the powers of the Government should be exercised—the principles and methods by which public affairs should be conducted. It is not power ALLEGED INDICTMENT OF MANY OTHERS Orville Grant and General Babcock

> Ex-Marshal Newcomb, Attorneys Pat rick and Krum, and Others Reported Indicted on the Testimony of Fitzroy, the Confessed Felon.

It will be remembered that the witness Fitztoy, on whose testimony these last indictments are alleged to have been found, has just with drawn his pleasef not smilty, and entered one of guilty to several of the counts in the indictment rolunteer to testify before the grand jury. This is well upderstood to form a portion of the tacties of the "ring." When they are caught they threaten to expose others, and even will swear falsely against them to compel a screening of themselves, and in order to avoid public scandal. The St. Louis ring have been making such threats to the President and Secretary Bristow for some months past, but have always been assured that whoever was guilty must bear the stigma and disgrace of their acts; that no persons would be

screened or protected. have put forward one of their acknowledged thieves to indict those nearest the President by false evidence, in the hope of favor, immunity or pardon for themselves; but it will have no effect. Such testimony can have but little effect. The evidence that it was forced by anxiety for selfpreservation is too clear to admit of its bearing any weight. But, if it were true, those who know ustice and honor would not allow him to move a finger to screen the guilty. The following dispatch, by way of Cincinnati, at 2 o'clock a. m., has a kind of fishy look:

Wholesale Indictment of United States Officials.

or office merely which a party should seek, but power and office must be sought as the means and opportunity of increasing the power to the efficiency, the beneficence of the Government. Holding such views, I conceive that the just bounds of party obligation are greatly transcended whenever publication and the party control of the whole people. He said further that he had here he common weifare of the people, and if any act of his in the pursuit of that aim had hurt his party, then that party deserved to be hurt.

He said: Irepicte to be able to add that in my judgment the day is past-in South Carolina, never to return, when good will be rejected or wrong accepted because done in the name of any party. Here as elsewhere throughout our country men are more and more subordinating party interests to public interests; more and more recarding good government as an infinitely better thing than party power; more and more perceiving that in the long run that party will prevail which keeps most steadily in view the faithful and impartial discharge of the great functions of government in the interests of all the people. Well, I for one welcome such a sentiment. I have valued my party because I thought it the best representative of freedom, of equality, of civil and political rights, of the ideas cubodied in our Declaration of Independence and our republicant form of government. My attachment to my party does not extend one step beyond this. That is the full measure of my party featly. He declared that the State needed a harmonious meeting together of both races, which had been hargely secured in Charleston, and that the interests of the two receives and tasking prosperity. Following such a union should come in t to the Cincinnati Enquirer, from St. Louis, says the announcement is made that the United States grand jury have found an indictment against ex-United States District Attorneys Patrick and Krum, ex United States Marshal C. A. Newcomb. Orville Grant, brother of the President: Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, The indictments charge them with conspiracy with St. Louis distillers to defraud the Govern ment out of the taxes on an immense amount of crooked whisky. The indictments grew out of the testimony before the grand jury of James M. Pitzroy, late deputy United States collector, who was indicted by the previous grand jury, and stely pleaded guilty to the charges against him. He is said to have been the treasurer of the St. Louis whicky ring, the most gigantic combina-

tion ever made to best the Government Western Whisky Frauds. ST. Louis, Nov. 4 .- The Globe-Democrat, reler. ring to the indictments found yesterday by the the connection with them of Mr. McKee, the principal proprietor of that paper, and Constantine Megrue, late United States internal revenue collector of this district, says Mr. McKee is ready for trial, and that the public may rely upon his full and complete vindication when the question of his guilt or innocence is made an issue in court.

THE M'KEE AND MEGRUE SUITS.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—Wm. 'McKee and Colonel Megrue were before the United States District Court to-day, and gave bonds, the former in \$5,000 and the latter in \$10,000, to answer to the indictments found against them for conspiracy to de. fraud the Government in connection with crooked whisky. Indictments against other persons were returned to the court to-day, but their names have not yet officially transpired.

No Two Thousand Missing. The Treasurer denies that there has been any this column yerterday.

Colonel Bangs, of the Post Office Department, is now in Chicago, in communication with railroad officials concerning the fast mail train between

Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Mr. Augustus S. Gaylord, of Saginaw city, Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, vice Walter

H. Smith, resigned. Mails for the West Indies. Mail matter for the West Indies awaiting dispatch from Bellimore by the steamer of the King line has been ordered to be forwarded to New York for dispatch thence, via St. Thomas, by the steamer Carondelet, to sail from New York to

Betemption of Gold Notes. The Comptroller of the Currency states that the circulating notes of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, in liquidation, will be re-deemed in gold on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in DETROIT, Nov. 4.-Three fishermen named

day a. m. for their note, and up to this evening had not returned: Thorough search has been made for them without success to-day. A compars, supposed to belong to their best, was found. Resignation of Colonel McMichael. Colonel William McMichael, United States attorney, Eastern district of Pennsylvania, yester-day tendered his resignation to the President COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—Theresa Swisher died sud-denly a few days ago and was buried. Her friends and the Attorney General after interviews with them. His purpose is to return to the general practice of the law in Philadelphia, after five

years engaged as a law adviser of the Govern-ment, as soliditer of intercal revenus, Assistant Atterney General, and in the present position which he new voluntarily resigns. Decrease of British Exports to the United

The following statement, showing a decrease in the principal articles of British and Irish pro-duce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the nine menths ended September 30, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

2,49 127,648 gards.

Silk ribbons of all kinds, £...

Silk, other articles of, £...

Articles of slik and other ma-

51,302

28, 191

Tin, unwrought, cwiz.

Tin, unwrought, cwiz.

Worsted stuffs, all woot, yards.

Worsted carpets, not being

2,28,400 1,521,600 Resr Admiral Almy, commanding the naval forces on the North Pacific station, reports to the Department from it konclulu. September 25, that he would leave Honolulu on that date in the Penhe would leave Henolulu on that date in the Pensacola, the fiag-ship of the fisct, for Lower Callfornia and the west coast of Mexico. On the End
of September Admiral Almy, accompanied by
several officers of the Pensacola, called on the
King and took formal leave of him. The Admiral made a brief address, to which the King replitd, referring to the many pleasant hours he
had passed on board the Pensacola, as well as onshore, in the company of Admiral Almy and his
officers. The King said: "I thank you for the
kind expressions of the interest which you and
your officers feel in the prosperity of the Hawallan Kingdom, as wall as for your friendly
wisher for my personal welfare and that of the
Queen, the Frince and the members of my famity. May you have a present and prosperous
voyac; and if you, Admiral, or any of your officers, at any time return to these islands, you will
always meet with a hearty welcome."

CENTENNIAL MONUMENTS.

Preparations for the Exposition. In this column will be found a variety of inter-esting information concerning the Centennial Ex-position. The subject is now a vital one, and fully informed from day to day of the progress

being made, especially at this point, for the success of the great undertaking. The Impetus Given to Art. A few days since a description appeared in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of a great copper status which France proposes to send to America during the Centennial year, and below there is much in-

Steps looking towards the completion of the Steps looking towards the completion of the Humboldt monument at Philadelphia before the Centennial anniversary are being taken by the German population of the Quaker City.
The contract entered into is for a statue of broase, nine feet high, to cost \$13,000 in gold, hair of which is payable at the time of finishing the model, and the balance when the monument has been cast. The statue represents Humboldt at about sixty years of age, dressed in the contume of the time, but with a cloak failing in large folds thrown across his shoulders. He is standing, holding in one hand a roll of paper against his breast, and resting the other lightly on a large globe.

folds thrown across his shoulders. He is standing, holding in one hand a roll of paper against his breast, and resting the other lightly on a large globe.

In September, 1874, Dr. Michael O'Hara, of Philadelphia, suggested that a Clatholic temperance monument be erected at Fairmount park. Several meetings were held, resulting in a decision to erect a structure of marble, forty feet high, at a cost of \$200,000. The subject is a fountain, which represents. Moses Striking the Rock." It consists of one central figure—the prophet as having smitten the rock beside him, over which the waters are rushing, constituting the fountain. The figure of the central character was taken from a picture by Michael Angelo which adorns the walls of the "St. Peter in Chales," at Rome, which is considered the artist's masterplee.

The Penn statue, by Bell, of Philadelphia, will be of bronze, and thirty feet in height. The figure stands as if in the act of explaining the original plan of the city, which rests upon the stump of a tree. When cast it will be placed in the park and remain there until the completion of the public buildings on Broad and Market streets, when it will be set as a finial upon the dome. This, it is estimated, will be fully 500 feet above the side-walk, making it the highest specimen of terminola architecture in the world. Bailey's excellent statue will prove a most fitting pinnacle to the enormous structure.

The fourth National Convention of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, held at Baltimore on the 16th and 17th of June last, made an appropriation to the fund for the serection of a like generous action on the part of the individual camps of the Order throughout our country.

It will be about 50 feet in height, representing the right hand grasps the American flag, and her left band retar upon the American of the monument to liberty; on her breast is the miles of portunition of the part of the monument of the lower podestal is a frise or procession of forty-eight female figures, six feet in height, repr

whole forming a noble, majestic and beautiful design.

The B'nai B'rith Hebrew Order took early action on the question of their part in the great celebration at Philadelphya. In the convention at New York, in 1872, the preparation of a history of their Order, "for the occasion of the approaching Centennial of our free and great Republic," to use the appropriate words of the report, was then determined upon, and this was supplemented at the convention at Chicago, in 1873, by a resolution of the Order to participate in the unitonal ceremonies on the fourth day of July, 1876, and erect on the Chelennial grounds a commemorative status representative of religious freedom.

The pedestal awas status trands 25 feet in beight, The cost, which will be defrayed by voluntary contributions of the society, will be \$20,000. The pedestal will be inscribed with appropriate sentences from the Constitution of the United States. After the viole of the Enthibition the work will be removed from the Centennial grounds and placed permanently in the Capitol grounds at Washington.

The following is a description of the status:

placed permanently in the Captor account washington.

The following is a description of the statue:

"The Gentus of Liberty, a newarial, majestic female figure, eight feet high, complete the centre, the right knee slightly best, etmale figure, eight teet high, occupies the centre, standing upright, the right keep slightly bent, and the foot savanced; her left hand, holding the Constitution, is supported upon the fasces er bound staves of the States; at the bars of the statue the American eagle is placed, grasping in its taions the conquered Spirit of Intolerance. The right hand of Liberty is outspread, protecting a youthful figure on her right, which represents Religion, a finely-formed esthetical figure of a youth, gracefully standing with head upraised to beaven, and hand upwardly outstretched in prayer, holding a flattened urn upon which the eternal fiame is burning. The goddess is clothed in armor, but the mantle of peace in broad folds descends in long lines from the left shoulder to the right foot; it is held by an agraffe, so that the right breast and arm are exposed. The American shield is worked upon the breastplate. The nead is decked with the cap of liberty, the rim of which is decorated with a free standing diadem of thirteen golden stars. The figure of Religion is slightly draped, and is universal in its meaning, "Belief in a Higher Power, common to all mankind."

The Washington Monument Society held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at the City

A communication was received last August from A. T. Goshorn, director general of the Cen-tennial commission in Philadelphia, in reply to from A. T. Goshorn, director general of the Centennial commission in Philadelphia, in reply to one from the association asking the privilege of placing contribution boxes in the Exhibition building. Mr. Goshorn, in his communication, asid that he had some doubts as to the expediency of granting such a request, but that he would present the subject to the executive committee of the United States Contennial commission at its next meeting. They had had applientions of a similar character from other associations, and had been compelled to decline them. Another communication from Mr. Goshorn, dated Philadelphia, October 20, 1875, was received yesterday, as follows:

John Carroll Brent, etc., Secretary Washington Manument Association.

Dhan Sin: Your communication of the 5th instant, requesting the privilege of placing in the international exhibition contribution boxes in behalf of the Washington Mounment Association, was presented to the executive committee of the United States Centennial commission at its last session, and I was requested to inform you that, while the committee has a great interest in the completion of the monument, it is not deemed expedient to admit contribution boxes within the inclosure of the exhibition for any purpose.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. T. Goshorn, Director General.

Centennial Certificates-(From the Press, November 4.1

And now the Centennial certificates have been And now the Centennial certificates have been placed on the European market-with tavorable prospects. The great house of J. S. Morgan & Oo., in London, opened the safe on the 20th of last October, Mr. J. W. Forney, of The Press, having bought and paid \$100 for the first certificate of ten shares. A passenger by the Scythia saw it in the Colonel's spartment, No. 10 Duchess street, Portland Place, Lendon, where it is much admired by his numerous English and American visitors, especially by the artists, who pronounce it a beanespecially by the artists, who pronounce it a beau-tiful conception, exquisitely executed. This was the first Centennial certificate seen in London at the time our friend left. Meanwhile the Angle American Times (Colonel Muter) and the Cosmo-politan (Colonel Fuller) have followed the London dailies in recommending this new American security. On the 20th of October Galignani's

don dallies in recommending this new Autenan security. On the 20th of October Galigaeni's Messenger contained an announcement first under its editorial head:

"In another column will be found the announcement that Messers, J. S. Morgan & Co., the great American bankers, 22 Old Broad street, London, have consented to undertake the reception and sale of the certificates of stock for the international Centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. There are many Americans traveling or resident in Europe who ought not to hesitate to show their interest in the enterprise by the purchase of this stock. For £20 or 500 frames you receive ten shares, but the certificates may represent a greater or less number. This certificate is a beautiful engraving, printed on bank-note paper, suitable for framing, and is said to be a work of rare and exquisite art, having been executed by the Government engravers at Washington under an order of the American Congress. Now that this unique commemoration promises to be a supendous success, no American should hesitate to take a substantial interest in it. As an evidence of the way the Americans themselves at home are raily-

Prince Napoleon has returned to Parts with his bead full of a wonderful political scheme. It is understood that he and M. Maurics Hishard have determined to commence an electeral campaign against M. Houner. his Maurice Hishard, who have Olivier, who was imperialism. He is not make it is that of liberal imperialism. He is not make much of it. The Eunapartists will come back as despets or not us all. M. Olivier, however, has doubtless his own notions on the subject, and is now a candidate for election in the

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH THE PLESH ROASTED FROM THEIR BONES

HEART-RENDING SCENES WITH THEIR MOTHER

NTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE NEIGHBORS

Explosion of a Coal-Oil Lamp-Quick Burning of a House-Three Little Girls Buried in the Flames-Narrow Escape of Others-Fearful Sights and

rang not only to call assistance to save burning property, but was the death-knell of three poo-children who were caught in the pitiless grasp o the flames. The alarm from box 32 was given for the discovery of fire in a group of three frame houses in an alley known as Childs', between L and M and Sixteenth and Seventcenth streets northwest. The fire originated in the central one of the three houses, owned by a colered man had occasion to take up

A CO AL-OIL LAMP in the room on the first floor, and, walking past the stove, accidentally dropped the lamp, and the fames sprang up immediately, devouring the thin shell of a wall, which burned like tinder, and quickly enveloping the whole house in flames. Then the occupants of the house were compelled to fight the fire

On the first floor were Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. Emily Johnson, an aged woman; a little boy, Georgy Cook, and a son of Mrs. Johnson. These easily made their escape from the burning house; but on the other floor above

THREE DAUGHTERS OF MRS. COOK were sleeping. The fames had spread so rapidly that it was impossible to gain access to the upper story, and the girls were left to their cruel late. Meanwhile the fames had spread, despite the efforts of the fire department, to the two adjoining houses on either side, owned and occupied one by Mrs. Myers and the other by Mrs. Johnson.

THE WORK OF THE PLAMES was quick, and the three houses were soon com-pletely wrapped in smoke and flames.

The mother of the girls, so long as the children were not found, and no positive news of their de-struction was brought to her, valuity clung to hope. The floor on which they were sleeping finally fell in and the BONES OF THE CHILDREN

were buried in the debris. All efforts were then directed towards finding the children, and the bodies of two of them, with their fiesh completely reasted from their bones, were found in a corner of the ruin. When the terrible news was brought to the mother's ears her shrieks and cries were heart-rending. She was conveyed to the house of a neighbor, and irlends endeavored to calm her, but she still. CRIED OUT FOR HER CHILDREN. The officers concluded to give up the search for the other child, who was supposed to be buried in the ruins, until day break, and the two bodies that were found were in such a condition that it was wisely decided not to attempt to move them until morning, when they could be lifted from their

SMOKING RESTING PLACE into coffins.

The other two houses were completely gutted by the finnes, but the firemen provented the fire from spreading beyond them, and the last spark was extinguished shortly after one o'clock, after an hour of the most intense excitement and an hour of prolonged agony to some of the spectators. The three daughters of Leuis Cook, who met such

UNTINELY AND TERRIBLE DEATH. were named Louiss, Rose Elien and Sarah, aged, respectively, sixteen, thirteen and eight years. The two hodies recovered were supposed to be these of the two oldest, atthough they were burned beyond recognition. The officers and fire men were driven back from the search for the other missing one by the dense black smoke tha 188UED LIKE A CLOUD

from the rules.

The destruction of property amennted to very little, and the damage would probably be covered by \$400, as the buildings were old and ricketty.

The alarm of fire, together with the bright light that the burning buildings made, draw a large crowd of spectators, and the rumor that there were persons burning to death in the buildings caused the most intense excitement. The alleyway to the bouses was filled with mire and water, but the spectators througed in, nevertheless, and became so thick around the building that it was with difficulty that the firemen performed their duties. Finally a rope was stretched about the particular spot where the dead girls were lying and police officers stationed about it, but even them may a one had to be roughly showed backing that no one could enter within the inclosure of the rope.

The crowd stawed until the toil of the bell car-

The crowd stayed until the toll of the bell car-ried the news that the fire was out, and then the eager crowd left in groups of twos and threes, picking up many new acquaintances in their anxiety to bear all they could of the calamity, and the subject was well discussed and carried to many a home, and numerous exclamations of pity for the afflicted family were uttered.

AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre-Barry Sullivan-Richelien" was repeated by Mr. Sullivan last appreciative audience. The performance cor-firmed our first impressions, and, judged by Mr. was splendidly finished, but we cannot reconcile with history, or what seems to be good judgment, he age Mr. Sullivan invests it with. His Cardi nal is unnecessarily old. Nor is his costume as rich as it ought to be, and his omission of the scene rich as it ought to be, and his omission of the scene in the Bastile is, in our way of thinking, unpardonable. As great a man as Mr. Suilivan is, he has no right to tamper with Lord Lytton's text in that manner, and yet the action of the play is, in Mr. Suilivan's judgment, improved by it, or he would not so produce it. His elecution throughout is grand, solemn and musical, and in all the noted passages the power of the actor is intensely felt. Mr. Hotto has ruined all his chances of a happy hereafter by his fearful assumption of the role of De Benighen, who wasons of the conspirators and an associate of gentlemen at least, but Mr. Hotto transforms him into a most insipid clown, in dress and bearing. Mr. Hotto is too capable an actor not to know such an appearance mars the place. The stage offects lacked altogether in that splender of surrounding the place demands, and for which the resources of the theatre are ample. To hight Mr. Suilivan appears as Beverly in "The Gamester."

The plot of this venerable play is not a pretty.

atre are ample. To hight Mr. Sullivan appears as Beverly in "The Gamester."

The plot of this venerable play is not a pretty one. Beverly, more than ordinarily foolish, gambles away all his money, and his riend attempts the seduction of his wife. She keeps her vows to her husband, who, in the last eat, as mere drunken imbedie, is accused of murder, following which he commits suicide, and his death is most horrible. It is written in blank verse, but is heavy, menotonous to the last degree, terribly old-liabloned, and yet not lacking in strong points, fine situations and great opportunities for acting, all of which Mr. Sullivan will make the most of. The play was written more than one hundred and filty years ago by Edward Moore, and the releast Mrs. Beverly was one of the great parts of Sarah Siddons, and all famous actors, from Kemble down to our day, have assumed the releast Beverly. It is quite new in this city, and the house will be largely filled by the best classes of theatre goers. Mr. Sullivan's death some in "The Gamestor" is one of the most impressive and terrible in all the drama. This interesting revival of an old play ought to be witnessed by the young women, for a lesson in the fruits of gambling—by young women, for a lesson in the ordion, though to many as illustrated by Mrs. Beverly, it will seem sheer folly. Saturday afternoon, "The Stranger." Saturday night, "Richard III."

The Theatre Comique. It's no wonder younger men who go to the people's play house have their heads turned, and that the old men there feel a sense of giddiness rteal over them as the curtain rolls up on the par It came from: And the wonder increases when song after song is given in a style which prom ises well for the future Di Murckas of the stage. This vision passes away, and the stage is fille again by a scere of young ladies in grand ballet and then comes a queen of song, then a sketch o love in Ireland, then acrobatic and pedalistic evolutions, and then the drama of "Little Sanshine or the Working Girl's Oath." Surely a moaste bill.

The feature of the entertainment at Odd Fel-lows' hall last evening was the representation of classical statuary by Mr. John Ladin, who, in consistes statuary by Mr. John Lasin, who, it saysical proportion, manly beauty and grace, is a semarkable man. His Ajax Defying the Lighting, his Dying Gladiator, his Hercules Throwing he Discus, &c., are grand affairs, and satisfy exhetic knowledge. The admirers of the manly at of self-defense were enthusiastic over the per-transness of Joe Ceburn, the Cast Iron Man and thers, while the Indian-club exercises of Rooney are unusulty groot.

The Duton memons, a first-class Tentonic ding Sadie Vivian, serio-comic, and her sister, little Bessis; the Romelli brothers; the status queen, M'lle Bertha; the talented Louisa Bliss; the first fisters, sketch artists; the actress, Fannie Florence, and the drama of the "Streets of New York;" with the famous Parisian quadrille, fill the Avenue nightly with applauding audiences. Matines this afternoon. Italian Opera-Mr. Elliott, Miss Adelaide Phillipps' manager Is now in town, making every complete arrangement for the inauguration here of her Italian seaton. Special consequence is attached to the fact that Washington has been selected for the first night of this new company. Sale of seats at Vital

The Avenue Theatre-

NO. 294

CRIMINAL COURT. The Question of the Competency of Two Jurors-A Jurer on the Witness-Stand-Red-

Coats and Red Petticoats-One of the Oldest Inhabitants. All the pleas filed, except those to the incom-petency of Messrs. Wise and Keys, challenging the array of the grand jury, were disposed of on Wednesday by the demurrers filed by the Dis-trict Attorney having been sustained by Judge

MacArthur MacArthur.

Yesterday morning, upon the meeting of the court, the pleas to the incompetency of these two jurors were taken up for consideration, and a jury impanueled to try the fact as to whether or no

hey were over sixty-five years of age. Ottman, Brown and Halleck, Green, Leighton, Fisher and Evans were all present, and the court-

The first plea filed by the counsel for Mr. Exans that Mr. Wise was an incompetent juror on account of over age was called first.

Mr. Wells suggested that Mr. Scott, one of the jurers drawn to try this fact, being over sixty-five years of age, should be excused, whereupon

Judge MacArthur excused Mr. Scott, and ap pointed another gentleman in his stead.

Mr. Riddle stated that they were now to decide as to the legality of the jury, not to put the case on trial upon its merits. If the jury was found not to be legality constituted, then the indictments found in these case would be invalid. The law fully prescribes the age at which a man may act as a juror, and no man over that age can act as much. Mr. Wilson said that this was merely trying to

and through the indictments through trifling technicalities, and by consuming valuable time and through simple matters of form defeat the alms of justice.

The first witness was then called and put upon The first witness was them carried and the stand.

J. C. Brent. Born in Washington in 1814; was a month old at the time of the battle of Bladensburg; was wall acquainted with Mr. Wise. Is secretary of the Oldest Inhabitants' Society, and Mr. Wise is a member of this sedsicy also.

Sir. Webb objected to this part of the testi-

Mr. Webb objected to this part of the testimony.

Mr. Riddle thought that shistestimony was admissible, since they could get neither the testimony of father nor mother.

Mr. Merrick. "Nor the menthly nurse."

The court sustained the objection.

By Mr. Merrick. "Did not Mr. Wise add born in 1800, upon signing his name to the roll of the Oldest inhabitants' association."

Mr. Wilson, for the Government objected to this, and the court sustained the objection.

Mr. Merrick read from the relis of the said association. "W. D. Wise, Washington, D. G., born June 8, 1809, and said that he would show that this was the handwriting of Wise.

The counsel for the Government also objected to this, and were sustained by the court.

By Mr. Merrick. "What is his reputed age in the association."

The Government also objected to this, and were sustained.

the association."

The Government also objected to this, and were sustained.

J. J. Johnson was the next witness placed upon the stand. Was an examiner in chancery, and took depositions in a case in which Mr. Wise testified to his age.

The evidence was objected to by the Government, and sustained by the court.

W. D. Wise was then put upon the stand as a witness. The signature to the deposition taken before Mr. Johnson as examiner in chancery was his. From what his mother had told him, he would be sixty-five years of age on the 6th of June of next year; was born either in 1811 or 1852 what he knew of his age he only knew through what his mother had said, but thought he was born in 1812; thinks he was born in Baltimore.

Mr. Merrick said he was surprised to hear witness state, after recogniting his handwriting upon the rolls as a member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association as W. D. Wise, Washington, D. C., born 1800, that he was born in 1800.

The same as a member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, that he was born in 1800.

Cross-examined by Mir. Wells: When about fifteen years of age was a wild boy, and his father told him to leave him and attend to his own business. He then met a lady and married her in July, 1825, Mr. McCormick, of Capitol Hill, performing the exemeny. His father brought suit against the elergyman for marrying him to this lady, since he was a minor.

Witness then made a rambling statement of conversations Mr. McCormick, and others had about his age at that time.

Judge MacArthur asked the witness to state Witness then conversations Mr. McCormick and conversations Mr. McCormick and nothing age at that time.

Judge MacArthur saked the witness to state simply what his father and mother had told him of his age.

Witness then continued: His mother had told Witness then continued: His mother had told witness then continued: His mother had told witness then continued.

Mr. McCormick that he was over fifteen years old.

By Mr. Merrick: Quarrel with his father was wore a red petticoas at that time.

By Mr. Merrick: Does not recollect of wading in the Eastern branch and saying he was afraid of the red coats.

Judge MacArthur. I would like to ask the

Judge MacArthur. Then the court is over-ruled?

Mr. Merrick. Yes, sir.
Judge MscArthur. The court, then, marks an exception. [Laughter.] The court will now take a recess for fitteen minutes.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Mr. Wise was again put upon the stand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson: Was interro-gated by the court as to whether he was over sixty.five years of age after ne was sworn.

Mr. Riddle did not see the pertinacity of the inculry. inquiry.

The court ruled that it was a proper question, and the counsel marked an exception.

By Mr. Wilson, (for the Government:) Witness did state to the Court, at the time he was placed on the grand jury, that he was not over sixty-five years old, believing he was under oath at the time.

Mr. Merrick. Was the specific question put to you individually or was it put generally as to your age?

ime.

Mr. Merrick. Was the specific question put to you individually or was it put generally as to your age?

Judge MacArthur. We have gone over all that, Mr. Merrick.

By Mr. Merrick: Was present at the time the grand jury received instructions: have been in many kinds of business—laborer, hod-carrier, contractor, and in other businesses; doing nothing now last June had a contract for furnishing cedar posts for the Government.

Q. Were you ever employed by Gales & Scaton?

A. I was.

Q. In what year was that † Was it before or after the battle of Hladensburg? A. I think it must have been before. Mr. Merrick. (Laughter.)

Mr. Merrick stated that they would now close with testimony of Mr. Keys. He thought they had, through Mr. Wise, made a clear case. They would now rest the case.

Mr. Wells said the Government had no evidence to effer. ar. Riddle then said that the defense had only

Mr. Riddle then said that the defense had only exercised their rights as clisens to ascertain what their rights were. From the testimeny of Mr. Wise, he was over sixty-five years of age and an incompatent juror.

Mr. Wilson, for the Government, followed Mr. Riddle. He said that now, after this jury had been at work since June 28, its legality was questioned. If the jury should be found illegal, or, in other words, no jury at all, the results could not be otherwise than terrible. The defense must prove clearly and conclusively that this juror was over skxy-five years of age. Their preponderance of testimony amounted to nothing, but the evidence must be clear and conclusive. The Government does not have to reconcile the statements of winess. The defense has as yet offered no affirmative evidence.

The court then adjourned until 19 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Commissioner Watts has taken rooms at the Ebbitt house. Mr. John S. Delano and his lovely wife are soourning in Washington. Colonel Robert Clarke, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, is in the city for a brief period. Mr. Wm. M. Cramp, a noted Philadelphia shipbuilder, is sojourning at Willard's.

Mr. John McArthur, superintendent of public

PERSONAL.

General Logan has just sold to ex-Grain Inspec-tor Harper a piece of Chicago dirt for \$25,000. Mr. J. H. Ketcham, Commissioner of the Dis-trict of Columbia, is staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. A Georgia judge has just decided that an offi-cer who shoots a man whom he is trying to arrest Count Alexis Tolstal, the Russian historian, dies in that country on the 12th ultimo, having just returned from a long foreign tour.

Chief Engineer Robert Potts and Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, United States navy, are quar-tered at the Union Square hotel, New York.; Victor Hugo is making a new arrangement of his play of "Cromwell," which Rosst intends bringing on the stage in Paris during the coming winter. The anniversary of Antony van Leuwenhoeck's

discovery of Infusoria' in 1875 wasgeelebrated re-cently at Delft, in Holland, by the scientific men of that country. Baron Blanc, the newly appointed Italian Min-ister to this country, arrived from Europe in the steamship Scythia Wednesday, and took up his residence at the Breevoort House, New York. Mrs. Harriet Clay Wood, wife of Z. K. Paug-born, editor of the Jersey City Journal, a charmborn, editor of the Jersey City Journal, a charming lady, who lived in Washington during the war, died recently at her home in Jersey City.

Sergeant Bates at last is in a position to please his countrymen, being in Canada and without funds to get away with. If those other standard nuthances, Ell Perisne and Private Daisell, were in a similar fix the country would breaths easier.

The will of the late Frederic Hudson, which has been submitted to probate, gives to Mrs. Haddon. been submitted to probate, gives to Mrs. Hudson his residence in Concord, with the lots opposite, and to his son Woodward a farm of twenty-two acres and his books and manuscripts. The residue of the property is left to his wife and son, share and share alike.

The anniversary of the birthday of Cervanter